ISSN 0973-9777

Volume-6 Number-4 July-August 2012

The Indian Journal of Research

ANVIKSHIKI

Bi-monthly International Journal of all Research

Science

MPASVO

Published on behalf of the MPASVO in association with the Member's of Anvikshiki

MANEESHA PUBLICATIONS

www.anvikshikijournal.com

Anvikshiki
The Indian Journal of Research

Bi-Monthly International Journal of All Research

Editor in Chief

Dr. Maneesha Shukla,maneeshashukla76@rediffmail.com

Review Editors

Prof. H. D. Khanna,Head Department of Biophysics,Institute of Medical Sciences Banaras Hindu University,Varanasi U.P. India

Ranjana S. Khanna,Department of Chemistry,Faculty of Science,Banaras Hindu University,Varanasi U.P. India

Editors

Dr. Mahendra Shukla, Dr. Anshumala Mishra

Editorial Board

Dr. Anita Singh, Dr. Bhavna Gupta, Dr. Madhavi Shukla, Dr. S. M. Shukla, Dr.Nilmani Prasad Singh, Dr. Reena Chaterjee, Dr. Pragya Srivastava, Dr. Anup Datt Sharma, Dr. Padmini Ravindra Nath, Manoj Kumar Singh, Archana Rani, Deepak Kumar, Avanish Shukla, Vijaylaxmi, Kavita, Jyoti Prakash, Uma Shankar ram, Rashmi Saxena.,Dr. A. K. Thakur, Narendra Shanker Tripathi.

International Advisory Board

Dr. Javad Khalatbari (Tonekabon, Iran.), Dr. Shohreh Ghorbanshiroudi (Tonekabon, Iran.), Mohammad Mojtaba Keikhayfarzaneh (Zahedan, Iran.), Saeedeh Motamed (Tonekabon, Iran.), Majid Karimzadeh (Iran), Phra Boonserm Sritha (Thailand), Rev.Dodamgoda Sumanasara (Kalutara South),Ven.Kendagalle Sumanaransi Thero (Srilanka), Phra Chutidech Sansombat (Bangkok,Thailand),Rev. T. Dhammaratana (Srilanka),P. Treerachi Sodama (Thailand), Sita Ram Bahadur Thapa (Nepal)

Manager

Maheshwar Shukla,maheshwar.shukla@rediffmail.com

Abstracts and Indexing

http//nkrc.niscair.res.in/browseByTitle.php?Keword=A, ICMJE ,www.icmje.org, , banaras.academia.edu, ebookbrowse.com, BitLibrary! http:/ www.bitlib.net/, Tech eBooks ,freetechebooks.com, ,artapp.net,Catechu PDF / printfu.org, ,www.fileaway.info, , ,http://www.docslibrary.com, ,Android Tips, Apps, Theme and Phone Reviews http://dandroidtips.com, , http://www.edu-doc.com, www.themarketingcorp.com,Dunia Ebook Gratis duniaebook.net, ,www.cn.doc-cafes.com., Google ,http://scholar.google.co.in, Website : www.onlineijra.com.Motilal Banarasi Das Index,Varanasi, Motilal Banarasi Das Index,Delhi. Banaras Hindu University Journal Index,Varanasi. www.bhu.ac.in, D.K.Publication Index, Delhi. National Institute of Science Communication and Information Resources Index, New Delhi.

Subscriptions

Anvikshiki,The Indian Journal of Research is Published every two months (January,March,May,July,September and November) by mpasvo Press,Varanasi.u.p.India. A Subscription to The Indian Journal of Research : Anvikshiki Comprises 6 Issues in Hindi and 6 in English and 3 Extra Issues. Prices include Postage by Surface mail,or For Subscription in the India by Speed Post. Airmail rates are also available on request. Annual Subscriptions Rates (Volume 3,6 Issues in Hindi,6 Issues in English and 6 Issues of science 2012):

Subscribers

Institutional : Inland 4,000 +500 Rs. P.C., Single 500+51 Rs.P.C.,Overseas 6000+2000Rs. P.C., Single 1000+500 Rs.P. C.

Personal : 2,500+500 Rs. P.C., Single 500+51 Rs. P.C., Overseas 5000+2000Rs.P.C., Single 1000+500Rs. P.C.

Advertising & Appeal

Inquiries about advertising should be sent to editor's address. Anvikshiki is a self financed Journal and support through any kind or cash shall be highly appreciated. Membership or subscription fees may be submitted via demand draft in faver of Dr. Maneesha Shukla and should be sent at the address given below. Sbi core banking cheques will also be accepted.

All correspondence related to the Journal should be addressed to

B.32/16 A., Flat No.2/1,Gopalkunj,Nariya,Lanka, Varanasi, U.P.,India

Mobile : 09935784387,Tel.0542-2310539.,e-mail : maneeshashukla76@rediffmail.com,www.anvikshikijournal.com

Office Time : 3-5 P.M.(Sunday off)

Journal set by

Maheshwar Shukla,maheshwar.shukla@rediffmail.com

9415614090

Printed by

mpasvo Press

Maneesha Publication

(Letter No.V-34564,Reg.533/2007-2008)

B-32/16-A-2/1,Gopalkunj,Nariya,Lanka

Varanasi,U.P.,India

Anvikshiki
The Indian Journal of Research
Volume 6 Number 4 July 2012

Science
Papers

Oral Health Considerations for the Treatment of Patients with Diabetes Mellitus – A Review 1-7
Dr. Rajul Vivek, Dr. Ankita Singh and Dr. T. P. Chaturvedi

Concept of Homeostasis in Ayurveda 8-13
Sunil Kumar Chaudhary and N.S. Tripathi

Implant Dentistry in Medically Compromised Patients- A Review 14-19
Dr. Ankita Singh, Dr. Rajul Vivek and Prof. T. P. Chaturvedi

Impact of Breakfast Eating Pattern on Performance in School Children in Urban Lucknow – A Survey 20-24
Reema Singh and Ruchira Rathaur

Smart and Intelligent Energy Management System Using GSM Technology 25-32
Aditya Narian

A Novel Skeleton to Explore Provider's Context and User's Context 33-40
Jitendra Pratap

Controlling Computer Integrated Manufacturing System Using Data Mining 41-47
Manoj Kumar

Performance Analysis of Broadband OFCDM System For Wireless Communications 48-52
Prince Katiyar

PV-Assisted Wind Energy System with A Dfig 53-60
Nidesh Gangwar

Social Network Analysis of by Mining Enron Email Dataset 61-69
Rajesh Kumar

A Novel Methodology for Software Teambuilding Using Anns 70-76
Hemant Kumar Chaudhary

Web Service Discovery Systems Focusing on Systems that Support Qos 77-84
Vikas Porwal

An Overview of Handoffs in Fourth Generation Mobile Networks 85-95
Vivek Sagar

Approach for Resource and Knowledge Discovery 96-103
Mohd Shahid and Dr. Mohd. Hussain

Study of Lattice Dynamics of Diamond 104-111
S.R.B.Thapa

Studies on Mixed Ligand Complexes of Alkaline Earth Metals with 8-Hydroxyquinoline and Benzil 112-115
Vivek Singh

Applications of Acidifiers in Fish Nutrition 116-120
Arun Kumar

Metal-Alloy Nanoclusters in Silica by Ion Implantation 121-126
Prabhat Ranjan and Deepak Kumar

Study of Aquaculture Feed & Sea Food Quality 127-130
Pooja Kumari

Nutrition and Morphogenesis in Fish Larvae : Analytical Study 131-134
Deepak Kumar

Effect of Aquaculture on World Fish Supplies 135-137
Vikash Kumar Jawala

Analysis of Oil Replacement in Fish Feed on Lipid Composition 138-143
Prabhat Ranjan and Vikash Kr. Jawala

Analysis of Trace Gas Using Pulsed (Las) Laser Absorption Spectroscopy 144-148
Arun Kumar

Fish Feed to Assist in Aquaculture Nutrition Management 149-154
Vikash Kr. Jawala

History of Sweat Gland – An Overview 155-158
Ajay Kumar and Dr Ranjit Kumar

PRINT ISSN 0973-9777,WEBSITE ISSN 0973-9777

Letter No.V-34564,Reg.533/2007-2008 INDIAN JOURNAL OF RESEARCH(2012)**6,96-103**
ANVIKSHIKI ISSN 0973-9777 Advance Access publication 7 May. 2012

APPROACH FOR RESOURCE AND KNOWLEDGE DISCOVERY

MOHD SHAHID* AND DR. MOHD. HUSSAIN**

Declaration

The Declaration of the authors for publication of Research Paper in The Indian Journal of Research Anvikshiki ISSN 0973-9777 Bi-monthly International Journal of all Research: We, *Mohd Shahid and Mohd. Hussain* the authors of the research paper entitled APPROACH FOR RESOURCE AND KNOWLEDGE DISCOVERY declare that , We take the responsibility of the content and material of our paper as We ourself have written it and also have read the manuscript of our paper carefully. Also, We hereby give our consent to publish our paper in Anvikshiki journal , This research paper is our original work and no part of it or it's similar version is published or has been sent for publication anywhere else.We authorise the Editorial Board of the Journal to modify and edit the manuscript. We also give our consent to the Editor of Anvikshiki Journal to own the copyright of our research paper.

Abstract

Knowledge Management is a newly emerging, interdisciplinary business model that has knowledge within the framework of an organization as its focus. It is rooted in many disciplines, including business, economics, psychology and information management. From a business strategic perspective, knowledge management is about obsolescing what to know before others do, and profiting by creating the challenges and opportunities others haven't even thought about. In the bigger picture, the focus of knowledge management is on the ever-changing environment in which societies, organisations and individuals live, work, learn, adapt and survive. They are designed to enable users to exploit emerging knowledge structures shared among a group of people and engage in social interaction with concurrent users in the virtual world. The goal of this paper is to provide an overview of KM acquisition technology that can be applied to KM and to design a search engine that extracts the efficient knowledge to assess their potential contribution to the basic processes of knowledge creation and sharing within organizations. The designed search engine enables the users to exploit emerging knowledge structures to engage in social interaction with concurrent users in the virtual world.

Keywords: knowledge management, search engine, learning process, knowledge sharing, business, environment, services.

I. Introduction

Knowledge includes both experience and understanding of the people in the organization and the information artifacts such as documents and reports, available within the organization and in the outside world. KM within the organization can take to obtain the greatest value from the available knowledge.

Efficient KM requires an appropriate combination of organizational, social, managerial and other effective initiatives along with many cases. Creation of new knowledge takes place through the process

*Ph.D in C.S., Research Scholar, Singhania University (Rajasthan) India.
**Director, Azad Institute of Engraining & Technology Lucknow (U.P.) India.

© The Author 2012,Published by Mpasvo Press (MPASVO).All rights reserved.For permissions e-Mail : maneeshashukla76@rediffmail.com & ijraeditor@yahoo.in. Read this paper on www.anvikshikijournal.com

of combination and internalization. Knowledge management programmes typically have one or more activities as follows:

- Appointment of a knowledge leader - to promote the agenda, develops a framework.
- Creation of knowledge teams - people from all disciplines to develop the methods and skills.
- Development of knowledge bases - best practices, expertise directories, market intelligence etc.
- Enterprise intranet portal - a 'one-stop-shop' that gives access to explicit knowledge as well as connections to experts.
- Knowledge centers - focal points for knowledge skills and facilitating knowledge flow.
- Knowledge sharing mechanisms - such as facilitated events that encourage greater sharing of knowledge than would normally take place.
- Intellectual asset management - methods to identify and account for intellectual capital.

For an efficient KM system has different phases as shown in fig. 1 and phases depicted start with the raw data and finish with the extracted knowledge.

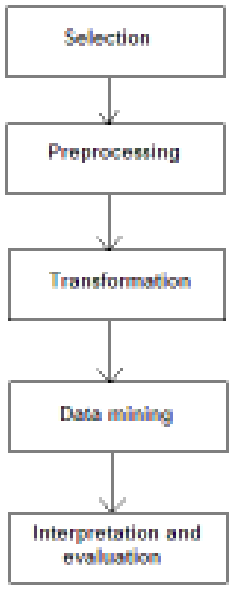

Fig. 1 Knowledge discovery phases

Selection : selecting or segmenting the data according to some basis, for example people who own a laptop, in this way subsets of the data can be obtained.

Preprocessing : data cleansing state where some information is removed that is unnecessary and that may slow down the queries for example unnecessary to note the eligibility for doing BE for a student transferred from one engineering college to another.

Transformation : data is not merely transferred across but transformed in that overlays may added such as the demographic overlays commonly used in market research.

Data mining : concerned with the extraction of patterns from the data. A pattern is a set of facts or data, a language and some measure of certainty.

Interpretation and evaluation : patterns identified by the system are interpreted into knowledge which can be used to support human decision making.

Knowledge is also internalized and adopted within the culture of the organization. All knowledge people are in an environment where they can freely exchange and produce knowledge assets by using various technologies. Knowledge organization derives knowledge from several sources like:

Customer knowledge : their needs who to contact, customer buying efficiency, etc.

Product knowledge : the products in the market place, who is buying them, what prices they are selling at, and how much money is spent on such products.

Financial knowledge : capital resources, where to acquire capital and at what cost, and the integrating in financial practices.

Personnel practice knowledge : the expertise, the quality service to provide, and how to go about finding experts, especially in customer service.

KM is the way of adding actionable value to information by converting the tacit knowledge to explicit knowledge by filtering, storing, retrieving and disseminating explicit knowledge. Tacit knowledge consists of subjective expertise, insights and intuitions that a person develops from having been immersed in an activity or profession for an extended period of time. Explicit knowledge can be expressed for a system of language, symbols, rules, objects or equations and consists of quantifiable data, written procedures, universal principles, mathematical models etc.

Figure 2 illustrates how new knowledge is created through the synergistic relationship and interplay between tacit and explicit knowledge through the four-step process of socialization, articulation, integration and internalization. Socialization is the process of sharing with others the experiences, technical skills, mental models and other forms of tacit knowledge. For example, students learn a new subject through their masters ie., observing, imitating and practicing under the masters tutelage. In the business world, job training provides sharing of tacit knowledge.

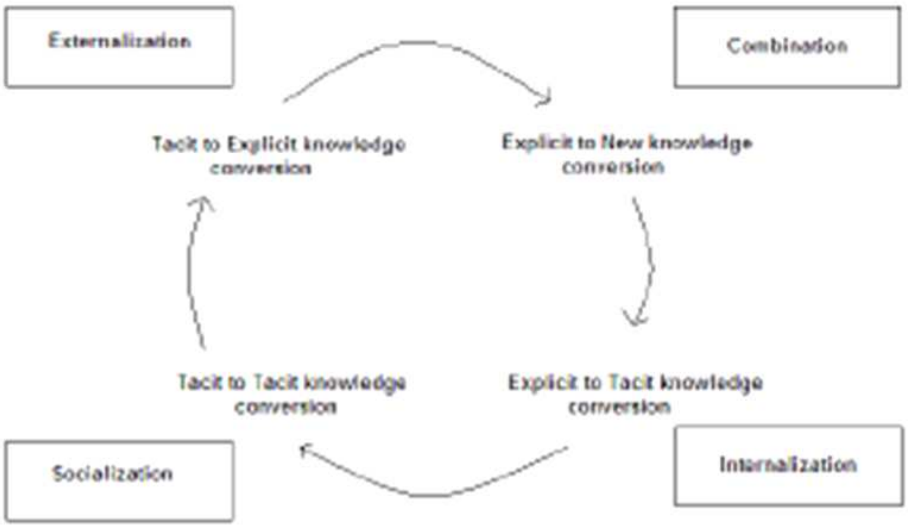

Fig. 2 Knowledge spiral

Articulation is the process of converting tacit knowledge to explicit knowledge. For example, in a decision making process, it may include: (a) specifying the purpose of decision, (b) articulating parameters objective functions, relationship etc., (c) 'what if' model case that reflect existing and potential decision making situations and (d) evaluating the decision alternatives given to the uncertainty in the decision making environment. Articulation may also include knowledge extraction in expert systems, determination of causal maps, brainstorming etc.

Integration is the process of combining several types of explicit knowledge into new patterns and new relations.

One potentially productive integration of explicit knowledge is the analysis of multiple, related 'what-if' cases of a mathematical model to find new relationships, or meta-models, that determine the key factors of the model and show how these key factors interact to influence the decision.

Internalization is the process of testing and validating the new relationships in the proper context and there by converting them into new tacit knowledge. It involves the knowledge of three things: the purpose of the analysis, a set of relations or models of the process/system to be understood and arguments about why the relations/models serve the purpose.

It uses new patterns and relations, together with the arguments of why they fit the purpose, to update so that to create a spiral knowledge and learning that begins and ends with the individual. Educational institutions have to overcome many challenges to reap the benefits of knowledge management.

II. Features Of KM Technology

Functions are defined as the operations that a particular solution will accomplish and features are notable properties or behaviors of a system and are associated with functions. KM system functions differ from other solutions in that they are less focused on data and managing transactions and more focused on information and information sharing. KM technology can be perceived in regards to four major dimensions as illustrated in fig 3.

Intermediation functions: To intermediate means to serve as a go between or middle place or stage. An intermediary KM technology helps to bring effect or communicate with someone or something else. On the other end, intermediation also brokers or teams up the knowledge seeker with the knowledge provider. KM technologies which facilitate intermediation are especially valuable for organizations that are highly distributed geographically and therefore less likely to encounter face-to-face or synchronous communication in normal course of interaction among knowledge workers. Three specific KM technologies help to accomplish intermediation functions namely: Collaboration, Portals and Profiling.

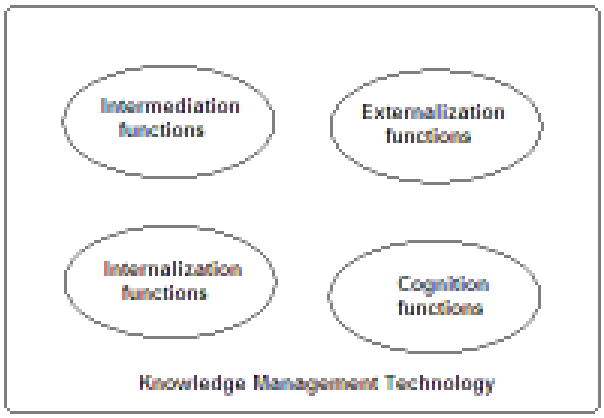

Fig. 3 Knowledge Management Technology

Collaboration features: Collaboration means to work virtually with others in some intellectual endeavor. The goal is to use the technology to identify others with similar interests or expertise and collaborate in a secure accessible environment. They task is to identify and access information particular to their needs and to create a dedicated workspace to manage, control and share content. Finally, collaborators communicate synchronously and asynchronously.

Portal features: Portals serves as a go between or middle page. The goal of a portal is to deliver an encompassing web page which provides single-point access to vital work applications and voluminous amounts of dynamic information.

Profiling features: Profile means to concisely represent biographic information about organizational stakeholders. This system can create online dossiers of individuals and track that they are, what projects they have worked on, search habits, and what documents they have authored, edited and read.

Externalization functions: To externalize means to make capable of being outwardly perceiver or conceived. KM technology enhances externalization helps to make some idea or action more apparent. This provides a means to capture and organize for review explicit or implicit knowledge. Two specific KM technologies help to accomplish externalization functions namely: Categorize and Information management

Categorizing features: Categorize means to arrange target information or collections of information into classes. The classes are groups which share common attributes. To search and navigate taxonomies have proved to be a popular way in which to build a domain model to help users.

Information management features: To manage information or content means to successfully handle communications about know-how, descriptions and signals. An information repository may also be known as a document database, electronic document management system, corporate memory or organizational memory.

Internalization functions : To internalize means to give a subjective character to a value or an idea. KM technology for internalization helps someone incorporate ideas and actions through learning or socializing. KM technologies help to accomplish internalization functions namely: Searching and Retrieving.

Searching and retrieving features: To search and retrieve means to expend resources or effort to find or discover and then call to mind the results of finding or discovering. The found information is recovered from some source of storage. Search technology access information that has been indexed, tagged and categorized from inputs such as web pages, file servers, intranet sites, and email messages.

Cognition functions: Cognition is the act of knowing which includes awareness and judgment. Technology that aids cognition helps its users to gain understanding or get familiar with ideas and actions. Cognition features can also lead to automated decision-making.

Decision-support features: Decisions means to determine a solution or choice that serves to end uncertainty. Decision-support technology has a strong emphasis on communications. This will help the user to find a decision on the activity that has to be implemented.

Learning features: Learn, through the means to gain know-how or understanding of by self-study, guidance or experience. A substantial market for e-learning has arisen in response to the need to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of employee education. With learning technology, users have the ability to receive instruction and other learning-oriented content virtually, through the use of web-based audio, video and print content.

III. KM Search Engine

The mission of any educational institution is to provide all types of learners an efficient, effective and economic way to understand and make practical use of what they have learnt. The concept of using such a search engine based on KM is to serve students, teachers and other users for effective and efficient teaching and learning. This method will improve the functionality in the educational institution by shortening the knowledge acquisition time, provide better service to students/teachers and reduce communication cycle times.

Also it will empower long distance learning, innovate and deliver learners self-learning motivation, enhance flexibility and adaption, capture information, create knowledge, share and learn. The search engine has the power to transfer or deliver information/knowledge. They can support each other from certain aspects, thus combining them as a whole will be a nice ump from the traditional KM system.

While KM is not new to tertiary educational institutes, but it lacks one of the important functionality of providing access to right knowledge at the right time. Statistics show that search engines are the

most popular method used by web surfers to find websites. 46% of the people discover new websites via search engine.

Google has a well-deserved reputation as the top choice for those searching the web. But while searching the web surfer need have patient enough to go through several links to pick the best knowledge.

To fulfill the purpose of efficient, effective and economic learning the information has to organize in a processed and manageable manner to get more concrete knowledge and sole the problems in a better way. Figure 4 gives the descriptive view for a web search that combines the quality of a search results with some processed knowledge from the local database.

The search engine will take KM practice by searching the data from the local processed database and the information links from web sites. So while searching both explicit knowledge and tacit knowledge will be obtained. This way provides the surf smarter and faster, obtaining more accurate knowledge which saves the time.

Fig. 4 Integrated search engine

Figure 5 shows the architecture of KM search engine in which the result sets retrieved from local database are the knowledge which has been already processed or edited by form practitioner. Here knowledge is divided into two categories, one is explicit knowledge such as definition, key words and the other one is tacit knowledge such as common mistakes, solutions etc. all the above mentioned knowledge work together to support learners to retrieve the knowledge in an efficient manner.

IV. KM Acquisition Techniques

Knowledge engineering is concerned as a way to extract knowledge effectively from the text. Knowledge Acquisition Techniques (KAT) give constrains to study and application of knowledge system, therefore, effective extraction of domain knowledge from text becomes the major approach to knowledge acquisition. Figure 6 depicts the KAT showing the types of knowledge they mainly are aimed at eliciting. The vertical axis represents the dimension from object knowledge to process knowledge, and the horizontal axis represents the dimension from explicit knowledge to the tacit knowledge.

To use the KAT how and when in a knowledge acquisition project is so important and is illustrated in fig. 6. This method starts with the use of natural techniques and then moves to using more contrived techniques. Initially conducting an interview with the expert in order to (a) scope what knowledge is to be acquired, (b) determine what purpose the knowledge is to be put, (c) gain some understanding of key terminology, and (d) build a rapport with the expert.

The interview may be recorded on either audiotape or videotape. Transcribing the initial interview and then analyse the resulting protocol. Create a concept ladder of the resulting knowledge to provide

a broad representation of the knowledge in the domain. Use the ladder to produce a set of questions which cover the essential issues across the domain and which serve the goals of the knowledge acquisition project. Then conduct a semi-structured interview with the expert using the pre-prepared questions to provide structure and focus. Transcribe the semi-structured interview and analyse the resulting protocol for the knowledge types present. Normally these would be concepts, attributes, values, relationships, tasks and rules. Represent these knowledge elements using the most appropriate knowledge models like ladders, grids, network diagrams or hypertext. Additionally, document anecdotes, illustrations and explanations in a structured manner using hypertext and template headings are provided.

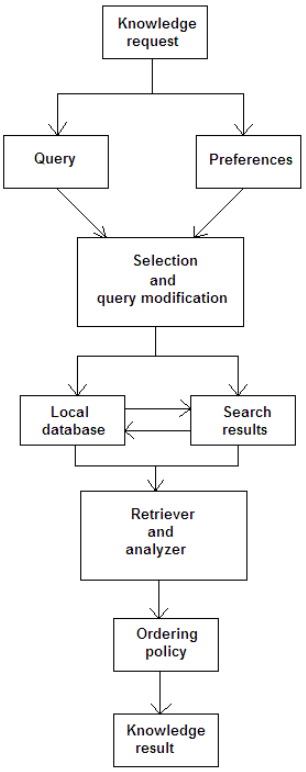

Fig.5KMsearchenginearchitecture

Use the resulting knowledge models and structured text with contrived techniques such as laddering, think aloud problem-solving, twenty questions and repertory grid to allow the expert to modify and expand on the knowledge already captured. Repeat the analysis, model building and acquisition sessions until the expert and knowledge engineer are happy that the goals of the project have been realised. Validate the knowledge acquired with other experts, and make modifications where necessary. This does not assume any previous knowledge that has been gathered, nor that any generic knowledge can be applied. But, the aim would be to reuse as much previously acquired knowledge as possible. Techniques have been developed to assist this, such as the use of ontologies and problem-solving models. These provide generic knowledge to suggest ideas to the expert such as general classes of objects in the domain and general ways in which tasks are performed. This reuse of knowledge is the essence of making the knowledge acquisition process as efficient and effective as possible.

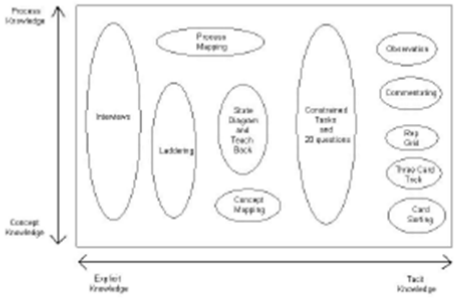

Fig. 6 Knowledge acquisition techniques

V. Conclusion

The majority of the educational organization will need to begin taking their knowledge asset seriously in the future. The system can further be enhanced by encapsulating knowledge mapping to cater for the differing needs of the students. To ensure adoption within the organization the implemented KM application was used as part of the business to highlight its usefulness in real life situations.

References

Berson A. & Smith S. (1997), *"Data Warehouse, Data Mining and OLAP"*, McGraw-Hill, New York.

Choo C. W. (1998), *"The knowing Organization: How Organizations use Information to Construct Meaning, Create Knowledge, and make Decisions"*, Oxford University Press, New York.

Davenport T. & Prusak L. (1998), *"Working Knowledge"*, Harvard Business School, Boston.

Harris K. (1998), *"Chief Knowledge Officer: Managing Intellectual Assets"*, Gartner Document, # KA-03-8437, Boston, MA, March.

Jiang Hua (2008), *"Study on Knowledge Acquisition Techniques"*, Proceedings of the 2nd International Symposium on Intelligent Information Technology Application (IITA), Vol. 1, pp. 181-185.

Ji Zhigang, Fang Niugai & Yang Haiyan (July 2009), *"Research on Knowledge Management for Person in E-learning"*, Proceedings of the International Conference on Services Science, Management and Engineering (IITA), Volume, Issue, 11-12, Page(s):460 – 463.

Marwick A. D. (2001), *"Knowledge Management technology"*, Journal on IBM Systems Knowledge Management, Vol. 40, No. 4.

Nonaka I. & Takeuchi H. (1995), *"The Knowledge Creating Company"*, Oxford University Press, New York.

Rating of popular Information Media, First Rate official website: www.firstrate.co.nz.

Rezaie K, Byat M & Shirkouhi S. N. (May 2009), *"Evaluating Effective Factors of Implementing Knowledge Management Based on FAHP Method"*, Proceedings of the 3rd Asia International Conference on Modelling and Simulation, Volumes, Issue 25-29, pp. 398-403.

Steiger D. M. (1998), *"Enhancing user understanding in a decision support system: a theoretical basis and framework"*, Journal of Management Information Systems 15 (2), pp. 199-221.

Sridharan B. & Kinshuk (2002), *"Application of Knowledge Management in Reusable Web-based Learning Systems"*, ICCE2002, December 3-6, Auckland, New Zealand.

Sung-Ho Yu, Young-Gul Kim & Min-Yong Kim (2004), *"Linking organizational knowledge management drivers to knowledge management performance: an exploratory study"*, Proceedings of the 37th Annual Hawaii International Conference on System Sciences, Volumes, Issue 5-8, Page(s): 10.

Turban E. & Aronson J. (2000), *"Decision Support Systems and Intelligent Systems*, 6th edition, Prentice-Hall, Upper Saddle River, New Jersey.

Tianyilin (Dec. 2008), *"The Research on Building Enterprise Knowledge Management Performance Evaluating Indicator System"*, International Workshop on Modelling, Simulation and Optimization (WMSO), Volume, Issue, 27-28, Page(s):25 – 29.

Wang Tianyong, Xu Zhengliang & Gao Ge (Oct. 2006), *"Development and Strategy of Knowledge Management for E-services"*, Proceedings of the International Conference on Service Systems and Service Management, Volume 1, Issue , Page(s):30 – 35.

Yongpo Liu, Ji Wu, Xuemei Liu & Guochang Gu (July 2009), *"Investigation of Knowledge Management Methods in Software Testing Process"*, Proceedings of the International Conference on Information Technology and Computer Science (ITCS), Volume 2, Issue , 25-26, Page(s): 90–94.

Zhang L., Sridharan B. & Kinshuk (2003), *"On-line Knowledge Management Search Engine"*, in V. Devedzic, J. M. Spector, D. G. Sampson And Kinshuk (Eds.), the 3rd IEEE International Conference on Advanced Learning Technologies Conference Proceedings, Los Alamitos, USA: IEEE Computer Society.

Note for Contributors

SUBMISSION OF PAPERS

Contributions should be sent by email to Dr. Maneesha Shukla Editor-in-Chief, Anvikshiki, The Indian Journal of Research (maneeshashukla76@rediffmail.com). www.onlineijra.com

Papers are reviewed on the understanding that they are submitted solely to this Journal. If accepted, they may not be published elsewhere in full or in part without the Editor-in-Chief's permission. Please save your manuscript into the following separate files-***Title; Abstract; Manuscript; Appendix.*** To ensure anonymity in the review process, do not include the names of authors or institution in the abstract or body of the manuscript.

Title**:** This title should include the manuscript, full names of the authors, the name and address of the institution from which the work originates the telephone number, fax number and e-mail address of the corresponding author. It must also include an exact word count of the paper.

Abstract**:** This file should contain a short abstract of no more than 120 words.

MANUSCRIPT: This file should contain the main body of the manuscript. Paper should be between 5 to 10 pages in lenth,and should include only such reviews of the literature as are relevant to the argument. An exact word count must be given on the title page. Papers longer than 10 pages (including *abstracts, appendices and references*) will not be considered for publication. Undue length will lead to delay in publication. Authors are reminded that Journal readership is abroad and international and papers should be drafted with this in mind.

References should be listed alphabetically at the end of the paper, giving the name of journals in full. Authors must check that references that appear in the text also appear in the References and *vice versa.* Title of book and journals should be italicised.

Examples**:**

BLUMSTEIN,A.and COHEN,J.(1973),'A Theory of Punishment' *Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology,*64:198-207

GUPTA,RAJKUMAR(2009),*A Study of The Ethnic Minority in Trinidad in The Perspective of Trinidad Indian's Attempt to Preserve Indian Culture,* India: Maneesha Publication,

RICHARDSON,G(1985),Judicial Intervention in Prison Life', in M. Maguire ,J. Vagg and R. Morgan, eds., *Accountability and Prisons,*113-54.London:Tavistocs.

SINGH,ANITA.(2007),*My Ten Short Stories,*113-154.India:Maneesha Publication.

In the text,the name of the author and date of publication should be cited as in the Harvard system(e.g.Garland 1981: 41-2;Robertson and Taylor 1973;ii.357-9)If there are more than two authors, the first name followed by *et al.* is manadatory in the text,but the name should be spelt out in full in the References. Where authors cite them as XXXX+date of publication.

Diagrams and tables are expensive of space and should be used sparingly. All diagrams, figures and tables should be in black and white, numbered and should be referred to in the text.They should be placed at the end of the manuscript with there preferred location indication in the manuscript(e.g.Figure 1 here).

Appendix: Authors that employ mathematical modelling or complex statistics should place the mathematics in a technical appendix.

NOTE : Please submit your paper either by post or e-mail along with your photo, bio-data, e-mail Id and a self-addressed envelop with a revenue stamp worth Rs.51 affixed on it. One hard copy along with the CD should also be sent.A self-addressed envelop with revenue stamp affixed on it should also be sent for getting the acceptance letter. Contributors submitting their papers through e-mail, will be sent the acceptance letter through the same. Editorial Board's decision will be communicated within a week of the receipt of the paper. For more information, please contact on my mobile before submitting the paper. All decisions regarding members on Editorial board or Advisory board Membership will rest with the Editor. Every member must make 20 members for Anvikshiki in one year. For getting the copies of 'Reprints', kindly inform before the publication of the Journal. In this regard, the fees will be charged from the author.

COPYRIGHT of the papers published in the Journal shall rest with the Editor.

Search Research papers of The Indian Journal of Research Anvikshiki-ISSN 0973-9777 in the Websites given below

http://nkrc.niscair.res.in/BrowseByTitle.php?keyword=A

National Knowledge Resource Consortium

www.icmje.org

ICMJE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE of MEDICAL JOURNAL EDITORS

www.scholar.google.co.in

Google scholar

www.kmle.co.kr

KMLE 의학 검색 엔진
Korean medical library engine
http://www.kmle.co.kr

www.fileaway.info

File Away

www.banaras.academia.edu

Academia.edu
follow research

www.www.edu-doc.com

Edu-Doc

www.docslibrary.com

docslibrary
Search Any Document Files Over The Internet!

www.dandroidtips.com

MyCelular.ORG

www.printfu.org

pdf search engine
ARTAPP.NET

www.cn.doc-cafes.com

DOC CAFES

www.freetechebooks.com

Tech eBooks

www.google.com

Google India

IJRA

www.onlineijra.com

ISSN 0973-9777
09739777

₹ 1500/-